

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

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|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| PENN ASIAN SENIOR SERVICES D/B/A | : | |
| PENN ASIAN JUBILEE CENTER | : | |
| | : | CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:20-CV-04919 |
| | : | |
| | : | |
| PLAINTIFF, | : | |
| | : | |
| V. | : | |
| | : | |
| SELECTIVE INSURANCE COMPANY OF | : | |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | : | |
| | : | |
| AND | : | |
| | : | |
| SELECTIVE INSURANCE COMPANY OF | : | |
| AMERICA | : | |
| | : | |
| DEFENDANTS | : | AMENDED COMPLAINT |
| | : | JURY TRIAL DEMANDED |

Plaintiff, Penn Asian Senior Services D/B/A Penn Asian Jubilee Center (hereinafter, “Penn Asian” or “Plaintiff”), by way of Amended Complaint, brings this action against Defendants, Selective Insurance Company of South Carolina and Selective Insurance Company of America, and alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE CASE

1. Plaintiff owns and operates Penn Asian Senior Services D/B/A Penn Asian Jubilee Center, a 501 (c)(3) Non-Profit Corporation that provides adult daycare and other community services at its campus in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

2. To protect the business from property damage and the loss of income in the event of a sudden suspension of operations for reasons outside of its control, Plaintiff purchased commercial multiple peril insurance from Defendants, including property coverage. Plaintiff’s

insurance policy is an “all-risk” policy that provides coverage for all non-excluded business losses. A copy of the policy is attached as Exhibit 1.

3. The policy expressly includes “Business Income” coverage which promises to pay for loss due to the necessary suspension of operations following loss to property and “Civil Authority” coverage which promises to pay for losses caused by a civil or governmental authority that prohibits access to the covered property.

4. The policy also provides “Extra Expense” coverage which promises to pay for expenses incurred to minimize losses during the suspension of business operations.

5. On or about March 15, 2020, Plaintiff was forced to suspend business operations following an order from Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf mandating the closure of all non-life sustaining businesses in the Commonwealth in an effort to protect the public from the global pandemic caused by COVID-19, a highly contagious respiratory virus that has upended daily life, infected more than 12,000,000 individuals throughout the United States, and caused the death of over 250,000 individuals throughout the United States.

6. Having faithfully paid the policy premiums, Plaintiff made a claim for business interruption, civil authority and/or extra expense coverage to recoup substantial, ongoing financial losses directly attributed to a series of COVID-19 closure orders.

7. By letter dated August 31, 2020, Defendants wrongfully denied Plaintiff’s claim. The subject letter is attached as Exhibit 2.

8. Through this action, Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2201 that the subject policy covers Plaintiff’s financial losses due to state and/or local orders mandating the closure of or otherwise prohibiting access to its business during the COVID-19 pandemic. Plaintiff further seeks damages for breach of contract on the basis that Defendants’

denial of coverage runs afoul of the plain language of the policy and/or the public policy of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THE PARTIES

9. Plaintiff, Penn Asian, is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Pennsylvania with a physical address and/or principal place of business at 6926 Old York Road, Philadelphia PA 19126.

10. At all relevant times, Defendant, Selective Insurance Company of South Carolina, a New Jersey Corporation, maintains a principal place of business in Indiana.

11. At all relevant times, Defendant, Selective Insurance Company of America, is a New Jersey corporation with a principal place of business in Branchville, New Jersey.

12. Throughout this Amended Complaint, Defendants, Selective Insurance Company of South Carolina and Selective Insurance Company of America, are hereinafter referred to as either “Defendant”, “Defendants” or “Selective”.

JURISDICTION

13. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332 because a complete diversity of citizenship exists between Plaintiff and Defendants and the amount in controversy is greater than \$75,000.

14. Plaintiff is a citizen of Pennsylvania.

15. Defendants are citizens of New Jersey and Indiana.

16. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because at all relevant times, Defendants engaged in substantial business activities in and derived substantial revenue from business activities within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, including soliciting, transacting and conducting insurance business (including the subject policy) and administering claims within

the Commonwealth. Defendants have purposely availed themselves of the privilege of conducting business in this forum by maintaining continuous and systematic contacts with this forum.

17. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2) because a substantial portion of the acts which gave rise to this lawsuit occurred in this District. Venue is also proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(3) because Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in this District.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. PLAINTIFF'S INSURANCE COVERAGE

18. On or about March 4, 2020, Defendants entered into a contract of insurance with the Plaintiff whereby Plaintiff agreed to make payments to Defendants in exchange for Defendants' promise to indemnify the Plaintiff for losses, including, but not limited to, business income losses at 6926 Old York Road, Philadelphia PA 19126, (the "Covered Property"), which is owned, managed, and/or controlled by the Plaintiff.

19. The Covered Property is insured under Policy number 2101600, issued by Defendants, (hereinafter the "Policy").

20. Plaintiff did not participate in the drafting or negotiation of the words used in the Policy.

21. As the insured, Plaintiff had no leverage or bargaining power to alter or negotiate the terms of the Policy.

22. The Policy provides (among other things) property, business personal property, business income and extra expense, civil authority order, and additional coverages.

23. Plaintiff faithfully paid the policy premiums and reasonably expected that the business interruption, extra expense, and/or civil authority coverage provided by Defendants

would protect against losses in the event of loss or damage to property, including in a pandemic, or that state and/or local officials ordered the closure of its business due to public safety concerns.

24. Defendants agreed to “pay for direct physical loss of or damage to Covered Property at the premises...caused by or resulting from any Covered Cause of Loss” Exh. 1, Building and Personal Property Coverage Form, Section A., (p. 78 of PDF).

25. The policy contains various definitions for “Covered Causes of Loss”. Sometimes the policy defines Covered Cause of Loss as “direct physical loss or damage to Covered Property”, whereas at other times, it is defined as “direct physical loss unless the loss is excluded or limited in this policy”. Plaintiff believes that with respect to property losses, (when special is shown in the Declarations), Covered Cause of Loss means “direct physical loss unless the loss is excluded or limited in this policy”. Exh. 1, Causes of Loss – Special Form, Section A, (p. 106 of PDF).

26. In the Business Income (and Extra Expense) Coverage Form, Defendants agreed to pay for Plaintiff’s actual loss of Business Income sustained due to the “necessary ‘suspension’ of [its] ‘operations’ during the ‘period of restoration’”. The suspension must be caused by direct physical loss of or damage to property at” premises (covered property). Exh. 1, Business Income (And Extra Expense) Coverage Form, Section A., 1 (p. 44 of PDF). A “slowdown or cessation of...business activities” at the Covered Property is a “suspension” under the policy, (Exh. 1 at p. 102 of PDF), for which Defendants agreed to pay for loss of Business Income during the “period of restoration” that begins at the time of direct physical loss of or damage. Exh. 1 at p. 94 of PDF.

27. “Business income” means net income (or loss) before tax that Plaintiff would have earned as well as continuing normal operating expenses incurred. Id.

28. In the Business Income (and Extra Expense) Coverage Form, Defendants also agreed to pay necessary Extra Expense that Plaintiff incurred during the “period of restoration”

that the insureds would not have incurred if there had been no direct physical loss or damage to the Covered Property. Id.

29. “Extra expense” includes expenses to avoid or minimize the suspension of business, continue operations, and to repair or replace property. Id.

30. In the Business Income (and Extra Expense) Coverage Form, Defendants also agreed to “pay for the actual loss of Business Income” that Plaintiff sustains “and necessary Extra Expense caused by action of civil authority that prohibits access to” the Covered Property when “access to the area immediately surrounding the damaged property is prohibited by civil authority as a result of the damage...[and] the action of civil authority is taken in response to dangerous physical conditions resulting from the damage or continuation of the Covered Cause of Loss that caused the damage”. Exh. 1 at p. 95 of PDF.

31. Within the insurance industry and unknown to Plaintiff, the word “loss” and the word “damage” have a customary usage more expansive than “loss” and “damage” as used in Defendant’s denial letter and includes “contamination”.

32. The words “loss” and/or “damage” are not defined in the policy, are used for different purposes within the policy, and have more than one potential meaning.

33. “Loss” and/or “damage” are not synonymous.

34. In this policy “damage” is used with the disjunctive “or” when paired with “loss” and therefore must have a different meaning than “loss”.

35. The words “loss” and “damage” are ambiguous as used by Defendant.

36. The word “damage” should be interpreted to have its normal and ordinary meaning: physical harm that impairs the value, usefulness, or normal function of something.¹

¹ <https://www.lexico.com/definition/damage>

37. The COVID-19 virus causes direct physical damage, as well as indirect non-physical damage, as that word is commonly used.

38. The word “loss” should be interpreted to have its normal and ordinary meaning.

39. Loss has been defined as follows:

- a. Loss is the fact of no longer having something or having less of it than before.²
- b. Loss is the disadvantage you suffer when a valuable and useful thing is taken away.³
- c. Decrease in amount, magnitude or degree.⁴
- d. The amount of an insured’s financial detriment by death or damage that the insurer is liable for.⁵

40. Loss, as that word is commonly used, need neither be direct nor physical.

41. The Business Income, Extra Expense and Civil Authority provisions of the Policy were triggered by damage and loss caused by COVID-19, the related closure orders issued by local, state and federal authorities, and Plaintiff’s inability to use and/or restricted use of the Covered Property.

B. THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

42. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization officially declared COVID-19 a global pandemic.

43. COVID-19 is a cause of real physical loss and damage to Covered Property.

44. COVID-19 is a physical substance.

² <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/us/dictionary/english/loss>

³ <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/us/dictionary/english/loss>

⁴ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/loss>

⁵ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/loss>

45. COVID-19 remains stable and transmittable in aerosols for up to three hours, up to 24 hours on cardboard and up to two to three days on plastic and stainless steel.⁶

46. The ability of the deadly virus to physically infect and remain on surfaces of objects or materials, i.e. “fomites,” for up to twenty-eight (28) days has prompted health officials in countries like China, Italy, France and Spain to disinfect and fumigate public areas before reopening them.

47. To avoid the increased risk of contracting the virus in congregate environments, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) has advised against gatherings of more than 10 people

48. As of the date of this filing, every state has enacted measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

C. THE COVERED CAUSE OF LOSS

1. Physical Loss

49. Plaintiffs suffered direct physical loss of or damage to the Covered Property.

50. The direct physical loss of or damage to the Covered Property was the result of a Covered Cause of Loss.

51. Losses due to the COVID-19 pandemic are a Covered Cause of Loss under the Policy.

52. The presence of virus or disease can constitute physical damage to property, as the insurance industry has recognized since at least 2006. When preparing so-called “virus” exclusions to be placed in some policies, but not others, the insurance industry’s drafting arm, Insurance

⁶ See e.g. <https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/new-coronavirus-stable-hours-surfaces> (last accessed May 23, 2020).

Services Office, Inc. (“ISO”), circulated a statement to state insurance regulators that stated as follows:

Disease-causing agents may render a product impure (change its quality or substance), or enable the spread of disease by their presence on interior building surfaces or the surfaces of personal property. When disease-causing viral or bacterial contamination occurs, potential claims involve the cost of replacement of property (for example, the milk), cost of decontamination (for example, interior building surfaces), and business interruption (time element) losses. Although building and personal property could arguably become contaminated (often temporarily) by such viruses and bacteria, the nature of the property itself would have a bearing on whether there is actual property damage.

53. The COVID-19 pandemic caused direct physical loss of or damage to the Covered Property under the Policy.

54. The risk of COVID-19 entering the Covered Property and contaminating the surfaces is direct physical loss of and damage to the Covered Property.

55. The COVID-19 pandemic renders the Covered Property unsafe, uninhabitable, damaged or otherwise unfit for its intended use, which constitutes direct physical loss.

56. The COVID-19 pandemic caused direct physical loss of or damage to the property within one mile of the Covered Property.

57. Plaintiff’s loss of use of the Covered Property constitutes direct physical loss.

58. Plaintiff’s restriction of use of the Covered Property constitutes direct physical loss.

59. The “COVID-19 Effect” also produces physical loss of and damage to the property.

60. Social anxiety over public health and society’s change in perception that indoor establishments are unsafe due to COVID-19 creates “physical loss and damage” for purposes of commercial property coverage.

61. The public's and customers' change in perception is the functional equivalent of damage of a material nature or an alteration in physical composition.

62. Plaintiff's business income loss coverage within the Policy was triggered.

2. Civil Authority Orders

63. The presence of COVID-19 has prompted civil authorities throughout the country to issue orders mandating the suspension of non-essential businesses across a wide range of industries, including civil authorities with jurisdiction over Plaintiff's business.

64. On March 6, 2020, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf signed an emergency disaster declaration triggering a public health state of emergency in the Commonwealth due to COVID-19. *See* the Declaration attached as Exhibit 3.

65. On March 16, 2020, the City of Philadelphia announced the closure of all non-essential businesses, including Plaintiff's daycare and leisure facilities. Order attached as Exhibit 4.

66. On March 19, 2020, Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf issued an Order requiring all non-life sustaining businesses in the Commonwealth to cease operations and close all physical locations until further notice. Life-sustaining businesses that were permitted to remain open were required to follow "social distancing practices and other mitigation measures defined by the Centers for Disease Control." *See* the Order attached as Exhibit 5.

67. On March 22, 2020, Philadelphia Mayor Jim Kenney issued an Emergency Order Temporarily Prohibiting Operation of Non-Essential Business and Congregation of Persons to Prevent the Spread of 2019 Novel Coronavirus, ordering the closure of all businesses except those previously listed by Governor Wolf as Life-Sustaining Businesses. Order attached as Exhibit 6.

68. On March 23, 2020, Governor Wolf issued a Stay-at-Home Order for residents of Philadelphia, Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Monroe and Montgomery Counties. *See* the Order attached as Exhibit 7.

69. On April 1, 2020, Governor Wolf extended the Stay-At-Home Order to the entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. *See* the Order attached as Exhibit 8.

70. These Orders and proclamations, as they relate to the closure of all “non-essential businesses”, evidence an awareness on the part of both state and local governments that COVID-19 causes damage to property. This is particularly true in places such as Plaintiff’s business where the requisite contact and interaction causes a heightened risk of the property becoming contaminated by COVID-19.

71. Plaintiff’s business income loss was triggered with each restrictive civil authority action and/or publication of a restrictive civil authority order which prohibited access to the Covered Property.

72. COVID-19 caused direct physical loss of or damage to property in the area immediately surrounding and within one mile of the Covered Premises.

73. COVID-19 rendered property within one mile of the Covered Property unsafe, uninhabitable, damaged, and/or otherwise unfit for its intended use.

74. The Civil Authority Orders were implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19 by prohibiting and/or limiting people from entering the Covered Property because of (a) actual and immediate risk of loss of and damage to the Property and other property in the immediate vicinity; (b) characteristics of the Covered Property; and (c) the high probability that further contamination and damage would occur if access to the Property was not limited.

75. Further, Plaintiff's Covered Property suffered "direct physical loss of or damage" due to the Governor of Pennsylvania's Order (and other local governmental orders) mandating that Plaintiff discontinue its primary use of the Covered Property. The Governor's Order and Mayor's Order, in and of themselves, constitute a Covered Cause of Loss within the meaning of the Policy.

D. IMPACT ON PLAINTIFF

76. On or about March 15, as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic and closure Orders referenced herein, Plaintiff was forced to close the doors of its "non-life sustaining" business.

77. Because people — employees, members, and others — frequent all areas of Plaintiff's property, the Covered Property is contaminated and would continue to be contaminated if the business remained open to the public.

78. Because business is conducted in an enclosed building, the Covered Property is a contamination zone and sustained physical loss and damage, as respiratory droplets are more likely to remain in the air or infect surfaces within the Covered Property for far longer or with significantly increased frequency as compared to facilities with open-air ventilation.

79. Plaintiff's business is also a contamination zone due to rapid person-to-property transmission of the virus, and vice-versa, because the activities of the employees and the users require them to interact in close proximity to the property and to one another.

80. The virus is physically impacting the Covered Property. Any effort by the Defendants to deny the reality that the virus has caused physical loss and damage would constitute a false and potentially fraudulent misrepresentation that could endanger the Plaintiff and the public.

81. As a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Closure Orders, Plaintiff has incurred, and continues to incur, among other things, direct physical loss of or damage to property, a substantial loss of business income and additional expenses covered under the Policy

82. The covered losses incurred by Plaintiff and owed under the Policy increase daily.

83. Plaintiff submitted a claim to Defendants under the Policy due to the presence of COVID-19 and the closure Orders described herein.

84. On August 31, 2020, Defendants wrongfully denied Plaintiff's claim. Exh. 2.

85. A declaratory judgment that the Policy provides coverage will ensure that Plaintiff's reasonable expectations of coverage are met and prevent Plaintiff from being left without vital coverage acquired to ensure the survival of the business.

86. A declaratory judgment that the Policy provides coverage will also further the public policy of this Commonwealth.

E. THE VIRUS EXCLUSION

87. The Policy contains a coverage exclusion for viruses which provides "We will not pay for loss or damage caused by or resulting from any virus, bacterium or other microorganism that induces or is capable of inducing physical distress, illness or disease". Ex. 1, Exclusion of Loss Due to Virus or Bacteria, (p. 105 of the PDF).

88. The Virus Exclusion does not preclude coverage for Plaintiff's claim under the Policy.

89. To the extent that the governmental orders, in and of themselves, constitute direct physical loss of or damage to Plaintiff's Covered Property, and/or preclusion of access to the Covered Property because of a Civil Authority order related to damage to nearby properties, the Virus Exclusion simply does not apply.

90. Even if it were applicable, the Virus Exclusion does not exclude payment of expenses. By its very terms, the Virus Exclusion in the policy only applies to “loss or damage” and not expenses.

91. The Business Income, Civil Authority, and Extra Expense coverage forms specifically refer to recovery under the policy for “expenses” as distinct from loss of income.

92. Because the Virus Exclusion only excludes coverage for “loss or damage” and does not exclude coverage for “expense”, the exclusion does not apply to the expenses incurred and covered under the policy due to the suspension of operations related to both the damage caused by the presence of the virus or the suspension of operations caused by the civil authority orders.

93. The insurance industry, through the ISO, and including Defendants, understood that the presence of a virus caused damage to property which would trigger coverage under the business income or Civil Authority coverage forms.

94. Nevertheless, through the ISO, the industry represented to the Insurance Department that there was no coverage for damage caused by viruses under the ISO policies, and therefore, the virus exclusion did not change the policy or reduce coverage. No premium reduction was associated with the addition of the virus exclusion.

95. Plaintiff did not negotiate for the inclusion of the Virus Exclusion.

96. Plaintiff did not receive any premium reduction for the inclusion of the Virus Exclusion.

97. Plaintiff did not receive any benefit or consideration for the inclusion of the Virus Exclusion.

98. Plaintiff did not receive the benefit of any bargain related to the Virus Exclusion.

99. Defendants received the unilateral benefit of excluding coverage for a risk while also receiving the same or even greater premium for the lesser coverage.

100. A business and/or property owner who was even aware of the Virus Exclusion would conclude that the exclusion related to liability claims against the insured for transmitting the virus, not property damage claims.

101. Defendants should be estopped from enforcing the Virus Exclusion, on principles of regulatory estoppel, as well as general public policy.

102. In 2006, two insurance industry trade groups, Insurance Services Office, Inc. (“ISO”) and the American Association of Insurance Services (“AAIS”), represented hundreds of insurers in a national effort to seek approval from state insurance regulators for the adoption of the Virus Exclusion.

103. In their filings with the various state regulators, on behalf of the insurers, ISO and AAIS represented that the adoption of the Virus Exclusion was only meant to “clarify” that coverage for “disease-causing agents” has never been in effect, and was never intended to be included, in the property policies.

104. Specifically, in its “ISO Circular” dated July 6, 2006 and entitled “New Endorsements Filed to Address Exclusion of Loss Due to Virus or Bacteria,” ISO represented to the state regulatory bodies that:

While property policies have not been a source of recovery for losses involving contamination by disease-causing agents, the specter of pandemic or hitherto unorthodox transmission of infectious material raises the concern that insurers employing such policies may face claims in which there are efforts to expand coverage to create sources of recovery for such losses, contrary to policy intent.

105. Similarly, AAIS, in its “Filing Memorandum” in support of the Virus Exclusion, represented:

Property policies have not been, nor were they intended to be, a source of recovery for loss, cost or expense caused by disease-causing agents. With the possibility of a pandemic, there is concern that claims may result in efforts to expand coverage to create recovery for loss where no coverage was originally intended . . .

This endorsement clarifies that loss, cost, or expense caused by, resulting from, or relating to any virus, bacterium, or other microorganism that causes disease, illness, or physical distress or that is capable of causing disease, illness, or physical distress is excluded...

106. The foregoing representations made by the insurance industry were false.

107. By 2006, the time of the state applications to approve the Virus Exclusion, courts had repeatedly found that property insurance policies covered claims involving disease-causing agents, and had held on numerous occasions that any condition making it impossible to use property for its intended use constituted “physical loss or damage to such property.”

108. Upon information and belief, the insurance department relied on the industry's and Defendants' representation when the department approved the Virus Exclusion for inclusion in standard comprehensive policies without a reduction in premiums to balance a reduction in coverage.

109. The foregoing assertions by the insurance industry (including Defendants), made to obtain regulatory approval of the Virus Exclusion, were misrepresentations and for this reason, among other public policy concerns, Defendants should now be estopped from enforcing the Virus Exclusion to avoid coverage of claims related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

110. In securing approval for the adoption of the Virus Exclusion by misrepresenting to the state regulators that the Virus Exclusion would not change the scope of coverage, Defendants effectively narrowed the scope of the insuring agreement without a commensurate reduction in premiums charged.

111. Defendants' Form Virus Exclusion is essentially the same exclusion as the exclusion promoted by ISO and AAIS.

112. Under the doctrine of regulatory estoppel, the Court should not permit Defendants to benefit from this type of duplicitous conduct before the state regulators.

113. Upon information and belief, Defendants have denied, or will deny, all claims for coverage under their "all-risk" property damage policies issued by Defendants.

114. Defendants' denial of lost business income claims left Plaintiff and similarly situated business without vital coverage acquired to ensure the survival of their business during the suspension of operations.

115. Meanwhile, Defendants receive the benefit of an exclusion for which Plaintiff and similarly situated insureds received no bargain, reduction of premiums or any benefit whatsoever.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I **DECLARATORY RELIEF**

116. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

117. The Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a), provides that in "a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction . . . any court of the United States . . . may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought." 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a).

118. Declaratory relief is intended to minimize "the danger of avoidable loss and unnecessary accrual of damages." 10B Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Mary Kay Kane, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 2751 (3d ed. 1998).

119. Plaintiff requests a Declaratory Judgment to affirm that the Policy provides business income coverage because of losses attributable to civil authority actions, and because the denial violates public policy.

120. Plaintiff's interest in the Policy and the declaratory relief sought is direct, substantial, quantifiable, and immediate.

121. An actual controversy has arisen between Plaintiff and the Defendants as to the rights, duties, responsibilities and obligations of the parties under the Policy to reimburse Plaintiff for its business income loss. Plaintiff contends and, upon information and belief, the Defendants dispute and deny that:

- a. The closure Orders described herein constitute a prohibition of access to the Covered Property;
- b. The prohibition of access by the closure Orders described herein has specifically prohibited access as defined in the Policy;
- c. The closure Orders described herein trigger coverage;
- d. Plaintiff sustained direct physical loss of or damage to the Covered Property under the Policy;
- e. The Policy provides coverage to Plaintiff for any current and future closures due to physical loss or damage directly or indirectly resulting from COVID-19 under the Civil Authority Coverage;
- f. The Policy provides business income coverage in the event that COVID-19 has directly or indirectly caused a loss or damage at the insured premises or immediate area of the Covered Property;
- g. The Virus Exclusion is void as against public policy as it pertains to the civil authority orders described herein;
- h. The Virus Exclusion does not apply to business income loss or losses from an order of a civil authority; and

i. Defendants are estopped from enforcing the Virus Exclusion.

122. Resolution of the duties, responsibilities and obligations of the Parties is necessary as no adequate remedy at law exists and a judicial declaration is required to resolve the dispute and controversy.

COUNT II
BREACH OF CONTRACT - COMPENSATORY RELIEF

123. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

124. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff was an insured under the Policy with Defendants.

125. Plaintiff purchased, elected, and paid premiums to Defendants for the property, business income and extra expense, civil authority, and additional coverages applicable to the losses claimed in this action.

126. All the information regarding the insured's business and risks thereof was known to the Defendants when the Policy was issued.

127. Plaintiff is entitled to recover all losses caused by COVID-19 and/or civil authority orders.

128. Defendants were advised of Plaintiff's claims and demand for coverage under the Policy.

129. Plaintiff complied with all requirements of the Policy.

130. Defendants are duty-bound and obligated to act in good faith towards the insured under the Policy to make fair and reasonable efforts and offers to resolve Plaintiff's claim.

131. Defendants breached the terms and provisions of the Policy by denying the claims of Plaintiff for all losses caused by COVID-19 and the civil authority orders.

132. The breach of the indemnification obligations under the Policy by Defendants has caused Plaintiff to suffer loss and harm.

133. Defendants are required to pay Plaintiff all covered losses caused by COVID-19 and civil authority orders including business income, extra expense, contamination civil authority and other coverages under the Policy.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that the Court enter judgment against the Defendants and declare, as a matter of law, the following:

- a. The civil authority orders prohibit access to Plaintiff's Insured Premises;
- b. The civil authority orders "prohibit access" as defined in the Policy;
- c. The civil authority coverage applies to Plaintiff due to physical loss or damage at the insured premises or other premises in the immediate area of the Insured Premises;
- d. The Plaintiff is entitled to coverage for business income loss caused by the referenced orders;
- e. Plaintiff sustained direct physical loss of or damage to the Covered Property under the Policy;
- f. The inability to use the insured premises amounts to a physical loss or damage as defined in the Policy;
- g. Defendants' denial of coverage for losses caused by the referenced civil authority orders violates public policy;
- h. Defendants' denial of coverage for losses caused by the referenced civil authority orders amounts to a breach of contract;
- i. The Virus Exclusion is void as against public policy as it pertains to the closure orders described herein;

- j. The Virus Exclusion does not apply to business income loss or losses from an order of a civil authority; and
- k. Defendants are estopped from enforcing the Virus Exclusion.

Plaintiff further seeks an Order requiring Defendants to pay Plaintiff all covered losses caused by loss of access to the Insured Premises including business income, extra expense, contamination, civil authority and other coverages under the Policy; and such other relief as the Court deems appropriate.

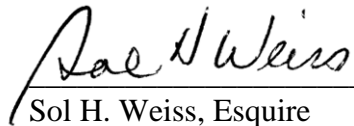
JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: November 24, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

ANAPOL WEISS



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